

## STUMPING TOURS HAVE PART IN OUR

This Feature of Politics Had Its Origin In "Ballyhoo," When Candidates Indulged In Personal Attacks on Each Other.

## PLAYED A GREAT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

General Harrison Was First Candidate For Presidency to Undertake Long Speaking Tour—Bryan's Unexampled Campaigns.

"STUMPING" tours, as we have come to call them, when they are undertaken by presidential candidates, appeal to Americans as does no other political display during the exciting days that precede a nation wide election. It is possibly because such a tour brings the man who will be president in closer personal proximity to us than he may ever after he has once been invested with the highest office within the gift of the nation.

At the present moment Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, is stumping the country. It was announced, but later denied, that President Wilson would deliver addresses in various cities throughout the country before election day.

We read of Mr. Hughes donning overalls and descending into mines to greet dirt begrimed men of toil who could not spare the moments to ascend to the surface to greet him. Again, we see photographs of this man who wore the ermine addressing a congregation from a log platform in a small town, says T. P. Hensley in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. We do not wonder at

pulses in the republic. In fact, with the re-election of Monroe in 1820 the Federal party was a dead issue. The succeeding night participated in by J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay was in reality no contest at all. Some of the states did not poll half their votes, particularly Massachusetts and Virginia.

The Jackson-Adams and Jackson-Clay contests in 1828 and 1832 introduced the national convention. The first such convention was held in Philadelphia in September, 1830. These fights were of unusual violence and bitter denunciation, doubtless aggravated by the personal enmity which existed between Jackson and Clay. Clay's friends, and they were many, fought valiantly for him, using what weapons they could find, but Jackson was so strongly entrenched in the popularity of the masses that his victory was an easy one.

The Whig party was born during the Van Buren-Harrison struggle in 1836. It gradually absorbed the National Republicans, Federalists and anti-Masons and all the other forms of opposition that had fought Jackson. The party was strongly in

first convention in Philadelphia in 1836 and nominated Fremont for president. Millard Fillmore became the nominee of the American or Know Nothing party, and the resulting campaign was one of the most desperately fought of any. There is no record that Buchanan took the stump.

Lincoln took no prominent individual part in his battle against Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell in 1860, but Douglas undertook a speaking tour which covered the entire south and west, and he even spoke at various places in New York and in other eastern states. Following Lincoln's re-election in 1864 the victories of Sherman and Sheridan caused a tidal wave which overwhelmed McClellan, rendering him the worst defeated candidate in history.

Grant a Strong Speaker. Grant delivered public speeches, probably for the first time in his eventful life, in support of Garfield. Grant was undoubtedly the first ex-president publicly to advocate the selection of another man. There is no record of the extent of Grant's tour, but there are records which state his speeches were strong and effective.

Blaine, in his contest with Cleveland in 1884, was beyond all doubt the man who made the campaign tour the national institution it is today. He was a speaker of great force and power. He knew how to sway audiences and, more than that, he managed to direct his own campaign.

Harrison an Adroit Campaigner. The Harrison-Cleveland contest in 1888 differed from the Cleveland contest of 1884 in that it was free of vituperation and abuse. It was conducted in a most dignified fashion on both sides. Cleveland took little personal part in it, but Harrison delivered almost daily speeches to visiting delegations at Indianapolis. Harrison was the victor in this campaign.

The Democrats nominated Cleveland a third time to run against Harrison in 1892. The fight was earnestly contested along the lines of the previous one, and it will be remembered as one in which the party in power was defeated when the country was prosperous.

Great Battle of 1896. The great battle of 1896 between McKinley and Bryan is still fresh in the minds of all. Bryan, the candidate of the Democrats and the National Silver party, made a campaign that astonished his opponents and established him as a popular idol of the people. It was an unexampled campaign, for he circled the country and delivered more speeches than had ever been attempted by any candidate.

In his second battle with McKinley Bryan repeated his stumping performance, although his opponent bore himself with the same dignity and discretion that he exhibited in 1896. He gave occasional political deliveries. Bryan found he could still draw the people, although his addresses were of a more sober tone.

Bryan's Last Effort. When Roosevelt entered the contest with Parker in 1904, after filling the unexpired term of McKinley, it turned out to be an unusually quiet one, with Roosevelt successful. In the 1908 battle between Taft and Bryan the latter made a third great tour of the country in the hope of achieving success at last. Taft made political speeches at various places, but he attempted no such strenuous efforts as apparently delighted the "great commoner."

The story of 1912, with Roosevelt, Wilson and Taft before the nation, scarcely needs repeating. The contest drew immense audiences. His great personality had captivated the American people, and it is doubtful if even Bryan ever drew such crowds. Wilson, with his great literary gifts and his skill as a speaker, made a remarkable impression on the stump. Hughes has been stumping alone, but as the campaign progresses more prominent men of both parties will go out on the stump to make votes for their respective candidates.

## WOMEN TO REPLACE MEN IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Males of Military Age Will Be Urged to Enlist in New Recruiting Campaign.

Women are to take the places of men in the industries of Canada, according to the latest dispatches from Ottawa. This step has been decided upon as a result of the latest recruiting campaign in the Dominion, which is endeavoring to raise an additional 100,000 recruits in order to bring its enlistments up to the half million quota promised to Great Britain. In order to facilitate the placing of women in the industries a labor census will be taken in each military district.

The arrangements call for the employment of women in each case where it is found that they can do the work required of men, while the latter will be urged to enlist if they come within the prescribed age limit. Discharged soldiers, men physically unfit to serve and those who are considered to be performing more valuable service in their present employment than they would be able to do in the trenches are to receive inducements.

Four hundred thousand men have already enlisted in Canada, and in order to stimulate further voluntary enlistment an additional service board has been authorized. This new board will be under the direction of Sir Robert Taft.

## CANDIDATES BUSY ON COLUMBUS DAY

Political Oratory on Anniversary of America's Discovery.

WILSON AT INDIANAPOLIS

Legal Holiday Will Be Observed in Many States on Four Hundred and Twenty-fourth Anniversary of Discovery of America—Civic Preparations to Honor Columbus.

Columbus day, Oct. 12, has been set aside so that Americans may pay tribute to the memory of the man who discovered this vast continent 424 years ago. This year, however, political candidates throughout the country will appropriate the day and make it an especial occasion to present their various views and claims before the voters. In



STATUE OF COLUMBUS IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

all of the thirty-three states in which Columbus day is celebrated as a legal holiday political orators have announced their intention of addressing the people, and so campaigning will be the general feature of the holiday this year.

The city of Boston has probably gone further this year to prepare for a municipal celebration than any other. Mayor Curley and the committee of the Citizens' Public Celebration association have made elaborate arrangements for patriotic and memorial observances, and prominent men have been invited to speak. The program includes a flag raising and military ceremonies on Boston common; a commemorative meeting, at which Mayor Curley will preside; an amateur athletic meet and a public band concert, with singing in which several hundred children and their elders will take part.

President Wilson to Speak. Similar arrangements for celebrations have been made in many towns throughout the country. Prominent among the celebrants will be the Italians, who annually pay marked tribute to their illustrious countryman.

President Wilson's part in the celebration will be a nonpolitical address to be delivered at Indianapolis, where a "better highways" meeting is to be held in connection with the celebration of Indiana's centennial. One of the features of the combined centennial-Columbus day celebration will be a monster parade. In the evening the president may address another meeting, upon which occasion he is expected to deliver an important campaign speech.

Monuments to Discoverer. Before the exposition at Chicago was under way in 1893 the Italian societies of New York city had the Columbus shaft at the intersection of five thoroughfares in New York city ready for unveiling. It was unveiled in the presence of President Benjamin Harrison and his cabinet on Oct. 12, 1892.

There is another statue of Columbus in Central park, New York city, a gift from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts; St. Louis has one, the gift of Henry Shaw; the one in Boston was presented by Joseph Inagli; there is one in Sacramento, presented by D. O. Mills, and that in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, was given by the Italian residents of that city.

Where He First Landed. There is a monument to him on Watling island, supposed to be the first place in the West Indies where he landed on his voyage of 1492. This monument was erected in 1891 by the New York Herald. One of the most artistic monuments to the discoverer stands in the City of Mexico. It is surrounded by a statue of Columbus. The whole work is that of the French sculptor Cordier.

## W. M. CALDER, NEW YORK'S REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINEE, HAS SERVED TEN YEARS IN CONGRESS

Defeated Two Years Ago in Primary Contest For Nomination as United States Senator. He Has Pledge of Support From Robert Bacon, His Late Opponent

AMONG his friends William M. Calder, who recently was nominated for a seat in the United States senate by the Republicans of New York, is known as a "first class campaigner, a modest winner and a good loser."

In his home town, Brooklyn, Mr. Calder is always sure of a large personal vote. But the personal popularity of the man who expects support outside of his party is by no means confined to Brooklyn. It extends to every part of the state.

The nominee was born in South Brooklyn forty-seven years ago. At that time that part of the old city and young borough was almost a wilderness. But Mr. Calder's father determined to make South Brooklyn the family home, as his father before him had done.

The nominee was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and in Cooper institute. A wide range of reading supplemented the information he obtained in these institutions. He has been heard many times to say that the public school is among America's greatest blessings.

Begins Public Career. Mr. Calder began his public career when he was appointed commissioner of buildings during the nonpartisan administration of the late Mayor Seth Low. He served the city with ability and ability.

He retired from that office to make the race for congress from the sixth

congressional district. He entered the lower house of the national legislature in 1905, being elected the preceding November. By his genial manners, by the modest though confident way in which he approached his duties at Washington, Mr. Calder soon made substantial friends among members of both parties and served on important committees.

In 1910 he was the only Republican to be elected to congress from Greater New York, and in 1912 he was the lone "rookie" of his party from the greater city. The following story, which is fully vouched for, illustrates how keenly the Brooklyn statesman enjoys a joke even at his own or his party's expense.

After the congress elected in 1910 was called into session Mr. Calder paid a visit to the White House. He was one of President Taft's intimate friends as well as his loyal political supporter. On the occasion of this visit he approached the genial executive, extended his hand and said:

"He was the 'Delegation.'"

"Mr. President, I have come to present the Republican delegation to the lower house from Greater New York."

"I will be most happy to receive the delegation from Greater New York. Please ask the gentlemen to come in and be seated," responded Mr. Taft warmly.

"All the delegation is here, and I have the honor to be it," said Mr. Calder. They both laughed heartily over this.

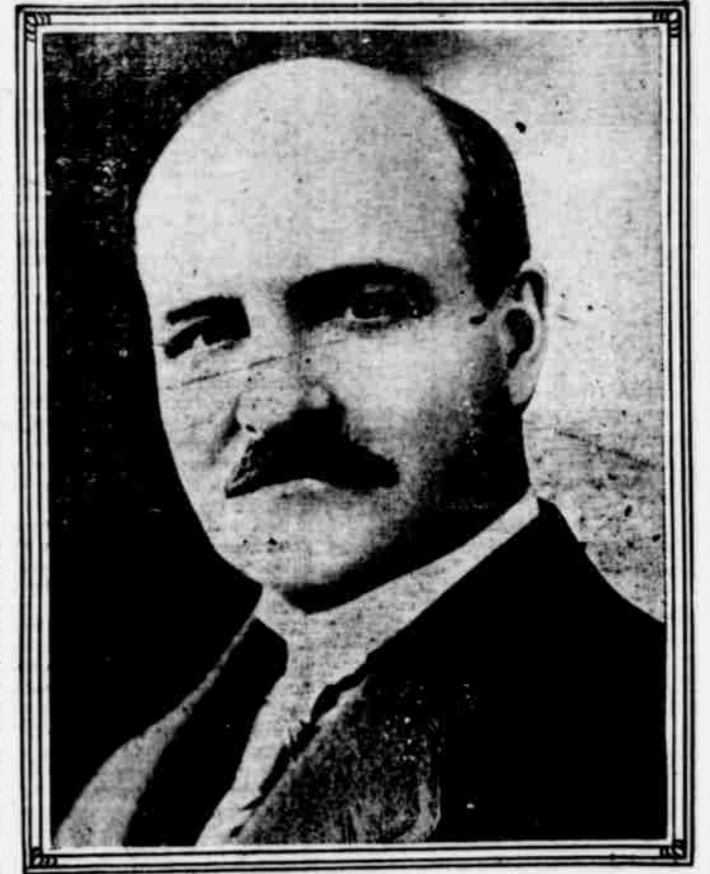
It was to some extent because he was known as the state wide congressman that Mr. Calder managed to cultivate so large an acquaintance outside of his own district. This acquaintance proved of the highest value to him when he sought the nomination for United States senator against Senator Wadsworth and David Jayne Hill two years ago. In that campaign he was not the choice of the so called organization. Mr. Wadsworth was fortunate enough to command this support.

Mr. Calder's own organization was a fragmentary collection of friends from every part of the state, personally devoted to him, but because of their lack of general cohesion unable to present a solid front during the progress of the fight. They did all that could possibly be done, and when the votes were counted it was found that the candidate had lost by about 5,000.

A Good Loser Too. The outcome of this contest gave Mr. Calder an opportunity to display his sportsmanlike instincts. Before the judges of election had completed their count he had dispatched a note to Senator Wadsworth congratulating him on his nomination and pledging him his support. He redeemed this promise by filling all the speaking dates of the brilliant young statesman while Mr. Wadsworth was confined to his home through illness.

Mr. Calder said his opponent for the nomination, Robert Bacon, had adopted precisely the course which he himself followed after his defeat by Senator Wadsworth.

"Mr. Bacon has assured me of his hearty and undivided support," said Mr. Calder. "This is exactly the course I would have followed had he, instead



WILLIAM M. CALDER.

## PUBLIC SALE.

— On —

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1916. I will sell to the highest bidder at my farm on the Lancaster and Crab Orchard pike, known as the George Evans farm, all of my Farm Tools, Mules, Cattle and Hogs.

FARM TOOLS—6 two-horse Wagons; 1 new Deering mower; 1 new rake; 1 new sweep rake; 1 binder; 1 steel roller; 1 wheat drill; 1 manure spreader; 1 two-row corn planter; 2 three-horse Avery riding plows; 2 two-horse walking plows; 1 section harrow; 4 riding cultivators; 2 disc or cutting harrows, and a lot of other small tools. Several sets of harness, bridles and other gear.

LIVE STOCK—1 four-year-old combined mare; 2 yearling mules; 2 two-year-old mules; 1 medium sized three-year-old mule; 5 large heavy work mules, 4 to 8 year old.

CATTLE—Several cows and calves; 25 nice heifers, 500 to 800 pounds; several two-year-old Steers and a nice lot of yearling steers.

SHEEP—200 head of young Weathers, fine feeders; a lot of stock ewes.

HOGS—Will sell 10 registered Duroc boars, last Spring farrow, sired by Defenders Ohio Chief, Champion Pals Premier, Kentucky's Fancy Colonel, Finch's Defender. The dams of these boars are daughters of Defender, The Professor and Fancy Colonel. Here is your chance to get a real high-class, bred-in-the-purple boar.

Terms made known on day of sale. Lunch served at noon. Remember this sale starts promptly at 10 A. M.

PAUL FINCH, Crab Orchard, Ky. R. F. D. 2. Cois. I. M. Dunn and John B. Dinwiddle, Auctioneers.



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## L. & N

Train Schedule At Lancaster, Ky.

ARRIVE. To Maysville, connecting at Richmond with L. & N. to Frankfort & Louisville. No 71; 8:35 a. m.

To Rowland & Stanford connecting at Rowland, L. & N. to all points South. No 28; 11:04 a. m.

To Richmond, connecting with L. & N. to Irvine & Beattyville, Lexington & Cincinnati, Middleboro & Knoxville. No 70; 11:50 a. m.

To Richmond, connecting with fast train to Cincinnati. No 27; 2:09 p. m.

To Louisville, connecting at Lebanon Junction to Elizabethtown & Bowling Green, and at Bardstown Junction to Bardstown & Springfield. No 9; 8:42 p. m.

To Stanford, connecting with fast train to Bristol & Atlanta.

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